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Hence the application of ready-formed aniline black is very limited, and it is usually produced in the fibre itself. It yields an extremely fast and pure black on cotton, but it is not well suited for dyeing silk or wool." From this it appears that analine black, which by the way is improperly spelled by Mr. HAGAN, being insoluble in water cannot be used and is not used in making ink in which water is the only solvent used. It further appears on the same page of ALLEN that analine black is either wholly unchanged by acids or turned slightly greenish and not red.

We might criticise further his report of the Davis Will Case, for we know from personal inspection of the document that many other statements therein contained are inaccurate and untrue. We will instance only one on page 249, where he states that the signature in question was plainly a traced signature. We state from personal inspection of the document that there was not the slightest evidence of tracing in or about it. In many other cases, the author assumes things as proved upon the trial upon which there was a very great conflict of testimony, The jury disagreed. The report as a whole is altogether biased and inaccurate.

Considering the involved style in which the book is written, that undue space is devoted to a pet theory, the accuracy of the chemical part of the work, and the manifest bias of the author in the statement of cases so far as we have examined it, we do not regard the book as an entirely accurate exposition of the science which it reports to treat.

M. D. EWELL.

The Kent Law School of Chicago.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION.

By ROBERT PRICHARD, of the Chattanooga Bar. Chattanooga: MacGowan & Cooke, Printers. 1894.

It is not often that one can read with interest a book avowedly devoted to the practice in the courts of one particular state, and when such a duty proves a pleasure instead of a dreary task it is a matter for congratulation. Such has proved

the case with Mr. PRICHARD's work. It is that *rara avis* in the world of scientific publications, an interesting treatise on a purely technical subject. The Law of Wills and Administration must, of necessity, be treated within somewhat narrow limitations. Since it has become so purely statutory, reference can be made to but one locality, and Mr. PRICHARD's work, as he tells us, is "first of all a Tennessee book." The arrangement cannot be criticised. First, a general introduction. Then Part I, the Law of Wills, under which will be found titles relating to Testamentary Capacity, Execution of Wills, Probate and Construction of Wills. Part II, the Law of Administration, contains Appointment and Qualifications of Executors and Administrations, Assets and Inventory, Powers and Duties of Executors and Administrators, Distribution and Settlements, Real Assets and Insolvent Estates. There is a carefully prepared index of nearly one hundred pages, but no table of cases cited. Under every title the scheme adopted is carefully and logically worked out. Nothing is omitted upon which a question could arise. Forms of practice are introduced under their appropriate chapters, which will, without doubt, prove most useful to local practitioners. The exceptional qualities of this work, however, will be found in the author's own peculiar province the text itself. Clear, concise and forcible, patient in explanation, yet not burdened with anecdotal extracts from decisions, it well fulfills the purpose for which it is intended. One thing is to be regretted, as it can only be accounted for as an author's hobby. With a desire to be aggressively modern and American the author has practically excluded English references and decisions. It is true that in actual practice the local jealousy of courts has effectually checked the citation of English cases in briefs, and in notes therefore intended merely for local briefing purposes they are no longer an important feature. But there can be for us no thoroughly scientific presentation of a legal topic that does not carry us back through the centuries of English influences and institutions. The law of decedent's estates in Tennessee did not spring, Minerva-like, from the heads of the county justices of Tennessee or North Carolina, the mother state. This point

would be a matter for serious quarrel with the author, did he not embody in his text the sound doctrines of English judges and chancellors with an invigorating freshness and strength that we dearly delight to claim as a national trait.

WM. H. LOYD, JR.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. Part I. The Estates at Law and in Equity. By CHRISTOPHER STUART PATTERSON. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott. 1894.

This modest little pamphlet, which contains an outline of the first year's course in the Law of Real Property in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, has, within it, more solid meat than is to be found in many a text-book of twice its size. It is not a text-book, as that word has now come to be understood in legal literature, but is, nevertheless, one in the real sense of the word—a scientific arrangement of the principles which govern its subject-matter, developed in logical order, with cases added to elucidate the application of those principles. While not a book that appeals to the practising lawyer, simply because it does not contain the mass of detail that is necessary for his purposes, it will, nevertheless, not be wholly a waste of his time to consult it as a book of reference, or to freshen the memory of those who are apt to forget principles in the mass of case law that each year pours forth inexhaustibly; and it is simply invaluable to the student, presenting, as it does, in a readily-accessible form, the information to acquire which he would otherwise be compelled to grope through an interminable labyrinth, with scarcely a ray of light to guide him. X.

AMERICAN ELECTRICAL CASES. Edited by WILLIAM W. MORRILL. Volume I. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1894.

With the growing importance of electricity as a factor in